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Sixty-fifth session

First Committee

Agenda item 97 (y)

General and complete disarmament: transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities

Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 60/66 of 8 December 2005, 61/75 of 6 December 2006, 62/43 of 5 December 2007, 63/68 of 2 December 2008 and 64/49 of 2 December 2009,

Reaffirming that the prevention of an arms race in outer space would avert a grave danger to international peace and security,

Conscious that further measures should be examined in the search for agreements to prevent an arms race in outer space, including the weaponization of outer space,

Recalling, in this context, its previous resolutions, including resolutions 45/55 B of 4 December 1990 and 48/74 B of 16 December 1993, which, inter alia, emphasize the need for increased transparency and confirm the importance of confidence-building measures as a means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General of 15 October 1993 to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, the annex to which contains the study

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by governmental experts on the application of confidence-building measures in outer space,[1]

Noting the constructive debate which the Conference on Disarmament held on this subject in 2010, including the views expressed by Member States,

Noting also the introduction by China and the Russian Federation at the Conference on Disarmament of the draft treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects,[2]

Noting further the presentation by the European Union of a draft code of conduct for outer space activities,

Noting the contribution of Member States which have submitted to the Secretary-General concrete proposals on international outer space transparency and confidence-building measures pursuant to paragraph 1 of resolution 61/75, paragraph 2 of resolution 62/43, paragraph 2 of resolution 63/68 and paragraph 2 of resolution 64/49,

1. *Takes note* of the final report of the Secretary-General containing concrete proposals from Member States on international outer space transparency and confidence-building measures;[3]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, a group of governmental experts to conduct a study, commencing in 2012, on outer space transparency and confidence-building measures, making use of the relevant reports of Secretary-General, including the final report, submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, and without prejudice to the substantive discussions on the prevention of an arms race in outer space within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament, and to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report containing in its annex the study of governmental experts;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide the group of governmental experts with any assistance and services, within existing resources, that may be required for the discharge of its tasks;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities".

[1] A/48/305 and Corr.1.

[2] See CD/1839.

[3] A/65/123.

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Sixty-fifth session
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Agenda item 97
General and complete disarmament

Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution

Women, disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms the equal rights of men and women,

Recognizing that the participation of both men and women is essential for the attainment of sustainable peace and security,

Recognizing also the essential contribution of women to practical disarmament measures carried out at the local, national and regional levels, in particular in the fields of the prevention and reduction of armed violence, as well as conventional disarmament and arms control,

1. *Urges* Member States, regional organizations, the United Nations and specialized agencies to ensure equitable representation of women at all decision-making levels, in particular in the security sector, which may make or influence policy with regard to matters related to disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation;

2. *Calls upon* all States to support and strengthen the involvement of women in organizations in the field of disarmament at the local, national and regional levels;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session an item entitled "Women, disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation".

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First Committee
Agenda item 97
General and complete disarmament

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Mali, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago and United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution

Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms the equal rights of men and women,

Recognizing that the participation of both men and women is essential for the attainment of sustainable peace and security,

Recognizing also the valuable contribution of women to practical disarmament measures carried out at the local, national, regional and subregional levels in the prevention and reduction of armed violence and armed conflict, and in promoting disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control,

1. *Encourages* Member States, regional and subregional organizations, the United Nations and specialized agencies to promote the equitable representation of women in all decision-making processes with regard to matters related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control;

2. *Invites* all States to support and strengthen the effective participation of women in organizations in the field of disarmament at the local, national, regional and subregional levels;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session an item entitled "Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control".

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First Committee
Agenda item 96
Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

India: draft decision

Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament".

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General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 97 (f)
General and complete disarmament: Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

Mongolia: draft resolution

Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/77 D of 4 December 1998, 55/33 S of 20 November 2000, 57/67 of 22 November 2002, 59/73 of 3 December 2004, 61/87 of 6 December 2006 and 63/56 of 2 December 2008,

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1]

Bearing in mind its resolution 49/31 of 9 December 1994 on the protection and security of small States,

Proceeding from the fact that nuclear-weapon-free status is one of the means of ensuring the national security of States,

Convinced that the internationally recognized status of Mongolia contributes to enhancing stability and confidence-building in the region and promotes Mongolia's security by strengthening its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders and the preservation of its ecological balance,

Taking note of the adoption by the Mongolian parliament of legislation defining and regulating Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status[2] as a concrete step towards promoting the aims of nuclear non-proliferation,

Bearing in mind the joint statement of the five nuclear-weapon States on security assurances to Mongolia in connection with its nuclear-weapon-free status[3]

[1] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.
[2] See A/55/56-S/2000/160.
[3] A/55/530-S/2000/1052, annex.

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as a contribution to the implementation of resolution 53/77 D, as well as their commitment to Mongolia to cooperate in the implementation of the resolution, in accordance with the principles of the Charter,

Noting that the joint statement was transmitted to the Security Council by the five nuclear-weapon States,

Mindful of the support expressed for Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status by the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries at the Thirteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Kuala Lumpur on 24 and 25 February 2003,[4] the Fourteenth Conference, held in Havana on 15 and 16 September 2006,[5] and the Fifteenth Conference, held in Sharm El-Sheikh from 11 to 16 July 2009,[6] and by Ministers at the Fifteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Tehran on 29 and 30 July 2008,

Noting that the States parties and signatories to the Treaties of Tlatelolco,[7] Rarotonga,[8] Bangkok[9] and Pelindaba[10] and the State of Mongolia expressed their recognition and full support of Mongolia's international nuclear-weapon-free status at the first Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, held in Tlatelolco, Mexico, from 26 to 28 April 2005,[11]

Noting also that the States parties and signatories to the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok, Pelindaba and Semipalatinsk expressed support for Mongolia's policy at the second Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, held in New York on 30 April 2010,[12]

Noting further other measures taken to implement resolution 63/56 at the national and international level,

Welcoming Mongolia's active and positive role in developing peaceful, friendly and mutually beneficial relations with the States of the region and other States,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status,[13]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status;[13]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the efforts to implement resolution 63/56;[14]

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[4] See A/57/759-S/2003/332, annex I.

[5] See A/61/472-S/2006/780, annex I.

[6] See A/63/965-S/2009/514.

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

[8] See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 10: 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.7), appendix VII.

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1981, No. 33873.

[10] A/50/426, annex.

[11] See A/60/121, annex III.

[12] NWFZM/CONF.2010/1.

[13] A/65/136.

[14] Ibid., sect. III.

3. *Welcomes* the declaration by Mongolia of its nuclear-weapon-free status, and supports the measures taken by Mongolia to consolidate and strengthen this status;

4. *Endorses and supports* Mongolia's good-neighbourly and balanced relationship with its neighbours as an important element of strengthening regional peace, security and stability;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts made by Member States to cooperate with Mongolia in implementing resolution 63/56, as well as the progress made in consolidating Mongolia's international security;

6. *Invites* Member States to continue to cooperate with Mongolia in taking the necessary measures to consolidate and strengthen Mongolia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders, its independent foreign policy, its economic security and its ecological balance, as well as its nuclear-weapon-free status;

7. *Appeals* to the Member States of the Asia and Pacific region to support Mongolia's efforts to join the relevant regional security and economic arrangements;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations bodies to continue to provide assistance to Mongolia in taking the necessary measures mentioned in paragraph 6 above;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status".

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Agenda item 97 (f)

General and complete disarmament: Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

Mongolia: draft resolution

Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/77 D of 4 December 1998, 55/33 S of 20 November 2000, 57/67 of 22 November 2002, 59/73 of 3 December 2004, 61/87 of 6 December 2006 and 63/56 of 2 December 2008,

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1]

Bearing in mind its resolution 49/31 of 9 December 1994 on the protection and security of small States,

Proceeding from the fact that nuclear-weapon-free status is one of the means of ensuring the national security of States,

Convinced that the internationally recognized status of Mongolia contributes to enhancing stability and confidence-building in the region and promotes Mongolia's security by strengthening its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders and the preservation of its ecological balance,

Taking note of the adoption by the Mongolian parliament of legislation defining and regulating Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status[2] as a concrete step towards promoting the aims of nuclear non-proliferation,

* Reissued for technical reasons on 20 October 2010.

[1] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[2] See A/55/56-S/2000/160.

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Bearing in mind the joint statement of the five nuclear-weapon States on security assurances to Mongolia in connection with its nuclear-weapon-free status[3] as a contribution to the implementation of resolution 53/77 D, as well as their commitment to Mongolia to cooperate in the implementation of the resolution, in accordance with the principles of the Charter,

Noting that the joint statement was transmitted to the Security Council by the five nuclear-weapon States,

Mindful of the support expressed for Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status by the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries at the Thirteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Kuala Lumpur on 24 and 25 February 2003,[4] the Fourteenth Conference, held in Havana on 15 and 16 September 2006,[5] and the Fifteenth Conference, held in Sharm El-Sheikh from 11 to 16 July 2009,[6] and by Ministers at the Fifteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Tehran on 29 and 30 July 2008,

Noting that the States parties and signatories to the Treaties of Tlatelolco,[7] Rarotonga,[8] Bangkok[9] and Pelindaba[10] and the State of Mongolia expressed their recognition and full support of Mongolia's international nuclear-weapon-free status at the first Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, held in Tlatelolco, Mexico, from 26 to 28 April 2005,[11]

Noting also that the States parties and signatories to the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok, Pelindaba and Central Asia expressed support for Mongolia's policy at the second Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, held in New York on 30 April 2010,[12]

Noting further other measures taken to implement resolution 63/56 at the national and international level,

Welcoming Mongolia's active and positive role in developing peaceful, friendly and mutually beneficial relations with the States of the region and other States,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status,[13]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status;[13]

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[3] A/55/530-S/2000/1052, annex.
[4] See A/57/759-S/2003/332, annex I.
[5] See A/61/472-S/2006/780, annex I.
[6] See A/63/965-S/2009/514.
[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.
[8] See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 10: 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.7), appendix VII.
[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1981, No. 33873.
[10] A/50/426, annex.
[11] See A/60/121, annex III.
[12] NWFZM/CONF.2010/1.
[13] A/65/136.

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the efforts to implement resolution 63/56;[14]

3. *Welcomes* the declaration by Mongolia of its nuclear-weapon-free status, and supports the measures taken by Mongolia to consolidate and strengthen this status;

4. *Endorses and supports* Mongolia's good-neighbourly and balanced relationship with its neighbours as an important element of strengthening regional peace, security and stability;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts made by Member States to cooperate with Mongolia in implementing resolution 63/56, as well as the progress made in consolidating Mongolia's international security;

6. *Invites* Member States to continue to cooperate with Mongolia in taking the necessary measures to consolidate and strengthen Mongolia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders, its independent foreign policy, its economic security and its ecological balance, as well as its nuclear-weapon-free status;

7. *Appeals* to the Member States of the Asia and Pacific region to support Mongolia's efforts to join the relevant regional security and economic arrangements;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations bodies to continue to provide assistance to Mongolia in taking the necessary measures mentioned in paragraph 6 above;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status".

[14] Ibid., sect. III.

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Agenda item 97
General and complete disarmament

Chile, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria and Switzerland: draft resolution

Decreasing the operational readiness of nuclear weapons systems

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 62/36 of 5 December 2007 and 63/41 of 2 December 2008,

Recalling also that the maintenance of nuclear weapons on high alert was a feature of cold war nuclear postures, and welcoming the increased confidence and transparency since the cessation of the cold war,

Concerned that, notwithstanding the end of the cold war, several thousand nuclear weapons remain on high alert, ready to be launched within minutes,

Noting the continuing engagement in multilateral disarmament forums in support of further reductions to the operational status of nuclear weapons systems,

Recognizing that the maintenance of nuclear weapons systems at a high level of readiness increases the risk of the unintentional or accidental use of such weapons, which would have catastrophic consequences,

Recognizing also that reductions in deployments and the lowering of operational status contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as to the process of nuclear disarmament, through the enhancement of confidence-building and transparency measures and a diminishing role for nuclear weapons in security policies,

Welcoming the steps taken by some States to enhance the environment to support further reductions in nuclear weapons, including de-targeting initiatives and increasing the amount of preparation time required for deployment, and in this connection, welcoming the commitment made by the United States to maximize Presidential decision time and to consider other steps that may diminish further the possibility of nuclear launches resulting from accidents, unauthorized actions, or misperceptions,

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1. *Welcomes* the adoption by consensus of the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[1] including the commitments of the nuclear-weapon States to promptly engage with a view to, inter alia, considering the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States in further reducing the operational status of nuclear weapons systems in ways that promote international stability and security, and looks forward to the report of the nuclear-weapon States, in terms of that undertaking, to the Preparatory Committee of the Review Conference in 2014;

2. *Calls for* further practical steps to be taken to decrease the operational readiness of nuclear weapons systems, with a view to ensuring that all nuclear weapons are removed from high alert status;

3. *Urges* States to update the General Assembly on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

[1] NPT/CONF.2010/50 (vol. I).